

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE COLORO
RACE—The President delivered a very interesting address on the 10th inst. ostensibly to a regiment of colored troops, but really to the colored race, and especially to the free people of this country.

He was evidently in earnest. He made an effort to be simple and plain, so that he could be understood by all. He spoke again, so as impress his meaning upon those whom he spoke directly as well as indirectly.

The burden of his remarks is that the destiny of the freed people is now in their own hands, and that what that shall be depends upon themselves. He preaches to them an enlightened sermon, and his text is Industry and Self-control. The object of the President is to benefit the colored race, and the social elevation to be effected by industry, the control of the paternalistic order, obedience to law, and submission to obligations.

Toward the close of his speech, if we may so term it, the President broaches the subject of the possibility of the commingling together of the two races in a state of freedom, about which he has evidently grave doubt. It is "a great problem before us," he says, whether the colored race can be incorporated and mixed with the people of the United States to be made a harmonious and permanent ingredient in the population." "This is a problem," he continues, "not yet settled, and not yet the right man to solve it." The distinctive powers of the American Government seem to prove that this element is in a raw shape, and digest it and make it work healthfully upon the system that has incorporated it? That is the question to be determined."

It is indeed the question, or one of the questions, to be met, and it is a great question, an immense question, whose solution will have a tremendous influence one way or the other upon the future of the country as well as that of the colored race. The President underestimates the negro character well, and hence the doubt he has, whether the freed people will prove themselves equal to the responsibilities of the race to their confidants in this country as a part of the free population, whether they will be industrious and continuously—whether they will practice morality and virtue themselves and respect themselves and others; whether, in a word, they are capable of self-government as portions of a free community. If Mr. Johnson had not known well what he was talking about he never would have raised such questions as these. If he had belonged to the ranking dogmatic school of philanthropists, whose principles are that the negroes are fit only to be ruled, he would have said nothing but that they discuss equality in the exact ratio to their positive sins and the crudities they exhibit.

The people of Mississippi, in voting for Gen. Humphreys, knew that they were not voting for a negro, but a white man who had had good and sound fidelity to the Federal Government. They expected nothing from him but that he would fulfill his obligations. There was nothing in the vote cast for him that indicated any man on earth that he deemed unworthy, though elected fifty times.

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In those words, as if forgetting for the moment whom he was speaking, to address the whole country. In alluding to the negro "land of inheritance and promise," he means immeasurably the country whence the negro originally came—Africa. Who knows what Providence may design in regard to that land of thine and appalling fears in connection with the events that have taken place in this country? May not the negro, sent here to be Christianized, elevated, educated by contact with the Caucasian race and in the broad school of life, become a power to the world? And to his native home, to be used as an instrument in the hands of Providence to reclaim and disenchant it from the gross horrors to which for centuries upon centuries it has been subjected? Providence indeed works "mysteriously but unerringly and certainly."

It is perhaps a noteworthy circumstance, as showing the madness of some of the extreme negrophobic people, that they object to this address of Providence, because it does not exhort the negro to habits of moral purity, order and civil control! He wouldn't have talked so to white people, say the extremes, and so he makes a distinction between the races! We shall publish the address this evening or tomorrow in full.

We published on Saturday a report of what was said last Friday in an interview between Mr. Johnson and the colored men, and the general guidelines of South Carolina. No enlightened and patriotic man can have read that conversation without a feeling of deep satisfaction. The President seems riding higher and higher every day. He is strengthening himself in the confidence and regard of the country. He is developing power and qualities that even the warmest of his old friends did not suppose him to possess. The present occasion is a mighty one, and he is showing himself equal to it. His vocation, for the political one is not clear, is to make no noise, not to move, not to tremble or falter in the hand that holds the helm. President Johnson exhibits justice and moral undiluted with weakness. He means to go as far in favor of those lately in rebellion as he possibly can without compromising the Government, but no farther. He is a statesman, and one of the very few men in the nation to whom we should be willing to apply that exalted term. We receive a great many papers from the South, and so far as we have observed, there is not one of them all that does not uphold and defend policy and high honor. Certainly he is not bringing about throughout the South that state of feeling upon which alone we must rely for future union and harmony.

It is said that most of those just elected to Congress in Virginia will refuse to take the test oath—that is, the oath which a law of Congress ordains as the condition of taking a seat in that body. Very well, they can refuse it if they so desire, but the refusal will not disqualify them and their State—and probably not the latter. Perhaps they calculate upon the law's being repealed before they make their appearance at Washington, but they had better not calculate thus. Should we have no objection to its being repealed immediately, but the simple truth, we can assure them, is that it will not be repealed immediately. If they cannot take the oath conscientiously, or if their pride or their spirit of obstinacy will not permit them to do it, let them go to business to become candidates. They know what they would, if elected, be required to do, and they can take their seats, and, if they were determined not to swear it, they committed a gross wrong in asking the people for their suffrages. Probably the people, if they have to elect over again, will be a little more careful how they give their votes the next time. They were abundantly admonished upon the point in question before the election.

A PEOPLE'S CONVENTION IN MISSOURI—We are gratified to observe that a movement has been made by the Conservative Republicans and Union Democrats in Missouri to hold a people's convention in the city of St. Louis, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of forming a formal independent administration. Mr. Johnson, a call for such a convention has been issued, signed by about three hundred of the most influential citizens of St. Louis and the surrounding country, and the prospect is that it will be equal to the largest and most enthusiastic assemblies ever held in the State. The call is couched in the following admirable terms:

The undersigned, citizens of St. Louis, being in favor of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and desirous to impress in his late speech to delegates from the Southern States, and being forewarned by the press and newspapers that the radical politicians and newspapers of the South are endeavoring to encounter a formidable opposition, cordially invite all who are resolved to sustain that policy, the restoration of the Union, civil liberty, and constitutional rights—to meet them in mass convention on the 26th instant.

The convention thus proposed in Missouri is to be the same character with the one which we suggested in our leading article Friday morning should be held in this State at Frankfort some time next month. The conservative wing of both parties in Missouri feel the importance of rendering a cordial support to the wise policy of President Johnson; now that the extremists are making a hopeless warfare upon the Union, and the people of Missouri are daily around him. Cannot the Union of Kentucky adopt the same generous and patriotic course? The differences between them are of less importance now than the differences which have separated the very men in Missouri who are rallying at present around a common standard. Kentucky should not and must not be behind her loyal sister States in the great duty of sustaining the nation's Old Magistrate. Let us hear from all parts of the State on this subject.

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GEMINI TRIALS.—Some important cases will be tried this week, the proceedings in which will be published by the Journal. The great expense of these photographic reports and their publication is incurred with a view of preserving important facts which will hereafter enter largely into the personal and public history of Kentucky.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.—The numerous friends of this institution throughout the Mississippi Valley will be pleased to learn that it has opened its several colleges at Lexington under the most flattering auspices. We understand that already about two hundred and twenty-five students have matriculated, and they are still coming in from all parts of the West and South. We take pleasure in recommending this University as eminently worthy of the confidence of the public. Its rich endowment and its full and able faculty render it peculiarly fit for the highest advantages in the way of a liberal education. The large interest which the State of Kentucky has in it ought to make every citizen feel a pride in its success. We also understand that many of the counties of the State are availing themselves of the liberal privilege of sending, free, a student under the provisions of the act of the Legislature establishing the private and public schools of Kentucky as one of the colleges of this University. We hope every county in the State will be represented in it under this arrangement.

PATRIOTS, FRIENDS, AND FOES.—To-night Mr. A. L. Root will give his entertainment at the Masonic Temple. His advertisement gives the programme, a rare one it is. Its different parts address themselves to all the different parts of our nature.

Mr. R.'s powers are extraordinary. In his line, he is without a rival. Indeed, we do not know but his line is entirely peculiar to him self. He is successful wherever he goes. His return to the place where he has been is always most warmly greeted.

Let all go to the Temple to night, and all will be richly rewarded.

THEBELL'S COERCION.—Mrs. Wolfe, whose husband keeps a tavern on the corner of Third and Market streets, yesterday visited Mrs. Graw, who resides on Portland avenue, about the time that Mr. Graw, who had occasion to go to the back yard, where a shooting game was way and both were precipitated into the pit. They were rescued almost immediately, but Mrs. Wolfe died soon after being brought into the city. Mrs. Graw does not appear to have been injured by the terrible accident.

WOOD'S THEATER.—The world-renowned Zaviotski Troupe open at this Theater to-night. Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp will be presented to-night with beautiful and appropriate scenery, elaborate machinery, and beautiful costumes. Every preparation has been made to put the most brilliant scenes of Aladdin before the public with the vividness of the events. During the evening we will have the Christine Zaviotski Troupe in Grand pas Seul, Pas de Deux, Pas de Trois, and Pas de Chinois.

ANOTHER MAN.—We mentioned the other day that a man named Kauz had his nose bitten off by his antagonist in a *pug-nose* combat. The case (not the nose) was adjudged in the Police Court. Let the myriad friends of "Old Reliable" Captain Bill Kauz, of the Lebanon Branch Railrod, shield him for the noseless individual, we assure them that Billie never inserted his nose between the dentals of any man or beast, and that the aforesaid organ he will place and maintain it well.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—Miss Lee Hudson, to whom administrative talent and personal experience and industry we are indebted for the entertainment at the theater during the past few weeks, gave the world a hearty laugh this evening. Miss Hudson is unfeignedly French, in that tragic character she appears to-night. The performances will conclude with the Claude of Kilmar, with the charming Claude Hamilton as the prominent figure in the farce.

MINNESOTA POTATOES.—The Hon. J. P. Wright of St. Paul, left with us on Saturday some white Irish potatoes, raised near that city. They weigh a pound and a half each, and Mr. W. informs us that some of the same kind have been raised there, weighing two and a half pounds each. Minnesota must be fully equal to California in the big potato line.

The statement published the other day that A. A. Harris, Esq., of Lebanon, formerly of Franklin, Ky., had been arrested for some grave offense against the Tennessee State Government was false. Mr. Harris was arrested on a conviction from Gov. Bramlette for other alleged offenses committed while Mr. Harris was an officer in Morgan's command.

Counters of Treasury note coupons are believed to be manufactured to a large extent. The only protection the public have is to take notice of the name to note. If the Treasury Department would, in addition to this, redeem its detached coupons, untold sums would be saved to innocent persons.

MEAN.—A man named Bennett, on Saturday night, chartered a hack, in which he was seated, to go to the Fair. He refused to compensate the hackman. For this ill-humored conduct he was arrested and put in jail by officers Ewing and Booker.

LETTER.—The charming protein actress, arrived on the stage, creating sensations, where she closed a brilliant engagement at the old theater on Saturday night. We understand she goes to Lexington for two weeks, commencing there this evening.

ST. LOUIS.—Kentucky has expended over two millions of dollars for national troops, in addition to her home guard, for which she never received reimbursement. Mr. McCulloch has promised to arrange for its payment at the earliest possible day.

FOR THE HUNDREDTH TIME, we suppose George Robison, alias Lord Issac, was yesterday arrested and confined in the city prison. He is charged with having stolen a watch from Columbus Barr, on Marshall street.

OFFICERS ARRESTED.—Lancaster, Mts., and Ryans on Saturday night, last committed to jail Wm. F. Blair, a suspected felon. He must have been very jealous to require a quartet of possemen to make the arrest.

ATLANTA.—John Whisker, a free boy of color, was yesterday caught in the act of setting fire to a stable in the city. He was committed to prison by officers Sashorn and Ryans.

OFFICER McDONALD.—yesterday arrested one Joseph Smith, on the charge of robbing money and clothing. The partisans were not comeable. Smith was sent to jail.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY OF INDIANS are agitating the question for the establishment of a cemetery near Indianapolis, to be used exclusively for the burial of Freemasons.

T. D. McKNAY, news agent on the Nashville Railroad, brought in the Nashville daily yesterday in advance of the mail. Thank you.

GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of Kentucky Masons commences its annual session at the Masonic Temple to-day.

AT THE CITY COUNCIL election in Baltimore, there was no opposition, and the vote was small. The candidates were all Unionists.

THE POPULATION of Washington is now estimated at a hundred and twenty-five thousand.

FOR MAJOR GENERAL L. H. ROUSEAU is in Nashville, and will remain there during this week.

A LITTLE BOY hung himself in Manchester, N. H., to escape punishment for playing truant.

COL. MILNE, rifle fame, has just been named an officer of the Legion of Honor.

CHARLES DE LAISSE walks twelve miles every day for exercise.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

(Photographically Reprinted for the Louisville Journal.)

THIRD DAY PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, October 14, 1863.
The Small convened at the Second Street Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock. The Synod had arrived. Proceedings were opened in the usual manner.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read, and approved. Dr. Moore, Hendrick, Namee, Sanders, Wood, and Canfield, at their request, read their further report with the text.

In order to meet the complaint of the Presbytery of Lexington, No. 2, against the appeal and removal of Dr. McMillen, the Presbytery of Louisville, No. 3, voted to accept the action of the Presbytery of Lexington, No. 2, and to sustain the same.

The report on the St. Silas medical fund was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A motion was made to adjourn the session to the next day.

The minutes of the Synod of Kentucky for the year 1862, and the annual statement of the expenses of the Synod, were read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Finance, adopting the action of the Presbytery of Lexington, No. 2, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF SUBORDINATE
MOSSES, ALA., Oct. 1, 1863.

SALE PROPOSALS in duplicate, will be received
until October 10, 1863, for further supplies to the troops
in the State, (exclusive of the Northern Military
District) with

FRESH BEEF.

of a good and marketable quality; in such quantities,
and at such times as may be required, during the month
of October, 1863.

The beef delivered to us in equal proportion of fat
and瘦肉, will be paid for at \$1.00 per lb. per
head, exclusive. The mode of the cattle, quanti-
ties, and time of delivery, will be left to the sole discre-
tion of the buyer to be made.

The shanks of the cattle, quantity, and time of deliv-
ery, to be cut off from the head, in six to eight inches above
the gambrel or hook joints.

(Underlaid copy of the advertisement.)

The undersigned hereby agrees [or agrees] to enter
into a contract with the Commissioner of Subordi-
nate Mosses, State, (name of the State, name of
the United States,) or in the State of Alabama,
months, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1863,

(Dated) _____.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the written
signature of two responsible persons, of the follow-
ing form:

Place of business.

Having taken a new lease on our house
from the Southern States Hotel, and the state of
Alabama, we have engaged to supply all the
cattle, & other supplies required by the Com-
missioner, calling on us to make our services
available at our convenience.

THOMAS S. LITTLETON.

S. JAMES HOTEL,

Mercantile Agents and Notaries, etc.

New Orleans, La., Manager.

C. E. SHIERS.

Enlisted & Drafted Slaves.

To all whom it may concern,

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE PUR-
CHASE AND SALE OF

Cotton, all kinds of Produce, and
General Merchandise.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of
Real Estate in the city, and of Plantations in any part
of the State.

They will buy and sell Foreign and Domestic
Cotton, and all kinds of Produce, and General
Merchandise, and will furnish bedding, utensils, &c.
at reasonable prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Cotton and
General Merchandise.

At their office, No. 75 Calhoun street, between Third
and Fourth streets, New Orleans.

For their agents, see their card.

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